

belonging to *Carcharodon carcharias*. On inquiry I was informed that they were secured from a shark caught on the New Jersey coast in the early part of June. The teeth were about an inch in height (including root), which would indicate a juvenile specimen of this species, 7 or 8 feet in length. This accords with the label accompanying the teeth, which said the shark was 7 feet long.

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[The editor has seen a mounted *Carcharodon carcharias* 7½ feet long taken off South Amboy, N. J., July 14, 1916, by Mr. Michael Schliesser, of 29 East 132d Street, N. Y.—J. T. N.]

NOTES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THREE CALIFORNIA RAYS.

Plathyrhinoides triscriatus (Jordan and Gilbert).

A ray of this species was found washed up on the beach immediately north of Point Conception, on July 13, 1916. This is the northernmost record for this species.

Raja binoculata Girard.

A large specimen of this giant ray was noted on the beach between San Simeon and Piedras Blancas, in northern San Luis Obispo County. A small one, 192 mm. long, was taken from the stomach of a Rockcod, *Sebastes auriculatus*, which was caught in about 60 feet of water off Pismo Beach, on the southern coast of the same county. These two records are the southernmost for this ray.

? *Manta birostris* (Walbaum).

Two rays were noted by the writer, several years ago, off the wharf at Redondo, in Los Angeles County. One was swimming near the surface, while the other was caught by hook and line. They measured

about four feet across the "wings," had cephalic fins, and lacked the serrated spine on the tail. The only record heretofore published on the Devil Ray in California was based upon the stories of fishermen of San Diego, and is given by Jordan and Evermann (Fishes of North and Middle America, 1896, I, p. 92). The present record is presented with the intention of corroborating the evidence of the occurrence of this or a related ray on the coast of Southern California.

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AMBLYSTOMA OPACUM ON LONG ISLAND.

To the records of adults published in COPEIA, July 1, 1914, nothing has been added.

Concerning the ova Mr. Deckert writes, COPEIA, March 24, 1916, that two egg masses containing living embryos were found, September 25, 1913, under bark in a dry pool near Silver Lake, White Plains, N. Y. The larvae hatched one day after having been placed in water. Observations made during the present season support this interesting and exceptional habit of fall ovulation for Amblystoma.

While searching for the ova of *A. tigrinum* on the Hudson Estate near Syosset, L. I., April 7th, we found larvae of *A. opacum*, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, in several of the temporary pools. It is obvious that these could not have developed and reached their present size from ova deposited in the same spring, since the pools were ice covered up to nearly April 1.

Sixteen of the larvae after having been placed in a laboratory aquarium developed a disease (white growth on gills) from which they recovered quickly after a small quantity of salt had been added to the water. They are feeding freely on earth worms, cut into small pieces, and measure, May 4th, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches